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a Door Panel from the Sacristy of Sta. Anastasia, fig. 2 Panel from the Wainscot in the Sacristy of S. Nazzaro.

The art of wood mosaic (intarsia, marquetry) was extensively practised during the 15th century in Italy and thence spread to other countries. It was used for the decoration of door panels, cabinets, stalls and wainscoting, and the objects submitted to this artistic treatment distinguished by delicacy of ornament and colour, are generally remarkably well preserved owing to their superior workmanship.

See Part I. Plate 7.

Plate 31. — Wrought Iron Park Gate of Belvedere Palace in Vienna. Seventeenth century work.

All the edifices due to the inspiration of Prince Eugene of Savoy bear the stamp of great artistic refinement. So also Belvedere Palace, which, erected on a site of unequalled loveliness and dominating the town of Vienna with the mountains in the far distance, is one of his most striking creations. The smallest details of this building, as far as they belong to the original work, are marked by beauty and elegance of architectural treatment. Each of the numerous gates which separate the park from the adjoining courts and streets, has its own wrought iron grilles ornamented in the rich Rococo style of the period, the gate of which we give the illustration forming the southern principal entrance. The initial E is introduced as ornamental motive and the arms of Savoy crown the pillars of the gate. Unfortunately there are no documents still extant to give information as to the names of the artists engaged in these works.

Plate 32. — Table Covers, designed by J. Dillinger in Munich.

The two patterns (red on white) can be executed either in flat embroidery on plain linen, or used for woven fabric. In the latter case the ground receives a small geometrical pattern.

VARIOUS.

New Material for the Manufacture of Paper.

Under the title of "Nouvelle pâte à papier", we find in the "Explorateur" a letter of M. Joly, a corresponding member of the "Société de Géographie Commerciale", relating to the manufacture of paper with a new pulp of wood.

M. Joly says that, for about the last ten years, *savants* have been busily looking for products to replace the materials that have been until now acknowledged as the only ones adapted to the manufacture of white paper. They have at first naturally looked among the white woods. They have tried the pine, the fir-tree, the willow, the birch-tree; but none of these sorts gave the result which is obtained with the aspen tree *(Populus tremula)*. The pulp of aspen, according to M. Joly, is that which is nearest to the rag pulp. The industry created by the introduction of this new pulp took, especially in the Vosges, a rapid extension in a few years, and the business it gave rise to is valued at 3,000,000 francs.

Here are the various processes of disaggregation of the aspen wood used at the present day: each of them supplies a peculiar product:—

1. *Chemical Wood Pulp.* — The aspen wood is put in large boilers with chemical substances for twenty-four hours, and is subjected to a pressure of from eighteen to twenty atmospheres. This process supplies a pulp with long filaments, very tenacious, and easily blanched. It is adapted to the manufacture of white paper, and even of writing paper; but its high price has prevented it until now being worked in France; England, Sweden and Norway having nearly the monopoly of it.

2. *Wood Pulp manufactured by the Aussedat and Bourdillat Process.* — The wood is cut into billets, and washed with steam during several hours: it thus becomes softer and easier to work. It is then rasped with a very hard grinding-stone of free-stone. The pulp resulting from it may be mixed with rag pulp in the proportion of 80 to 90 per cent. Paper manufactured with the aspen pulp only has a brownish hue, and, until now, could not be whitened.

3. *Wood Pulp by the Wœlter Rasping Process.* — The wood is directly submitted, and without preparatory boiling, to the action of a grinding-stone rapidly turned. The product resulting is then chemically treated, and gives a white pulp. This pulp may be used, to the extent of 33 per cent., in the manufacture of letter paper; but it has little force and resisting power. The rasping is expensive; a one-horse steam power, working twenty-four hours, cannot rasp more than 10 to 12 kilogrammes of aspen wood.

To get the best possible results, it is best that the wood should be worked as soon as possible after it has been cut down; the drier it is, the more its hue becomes yellowish.

M. Joly concludes in the following words: — "Such are the present conditions of this manufacture. They are comparatively good, for this industry reaps money; but there are better hopes for the future, science having not said its last word with respect to it. It is believed, as previously stated, that any white wood may be used, and trials are daily made for this purpose; all may be adapted to the manufacture of good paper. As our forests are abundant in woods of this kind, we may rest quiet for a long time as to the manufacture of our paper — a symbol of modern civilization."

The Practical Magazine from Moniteur Industriel Belge.